

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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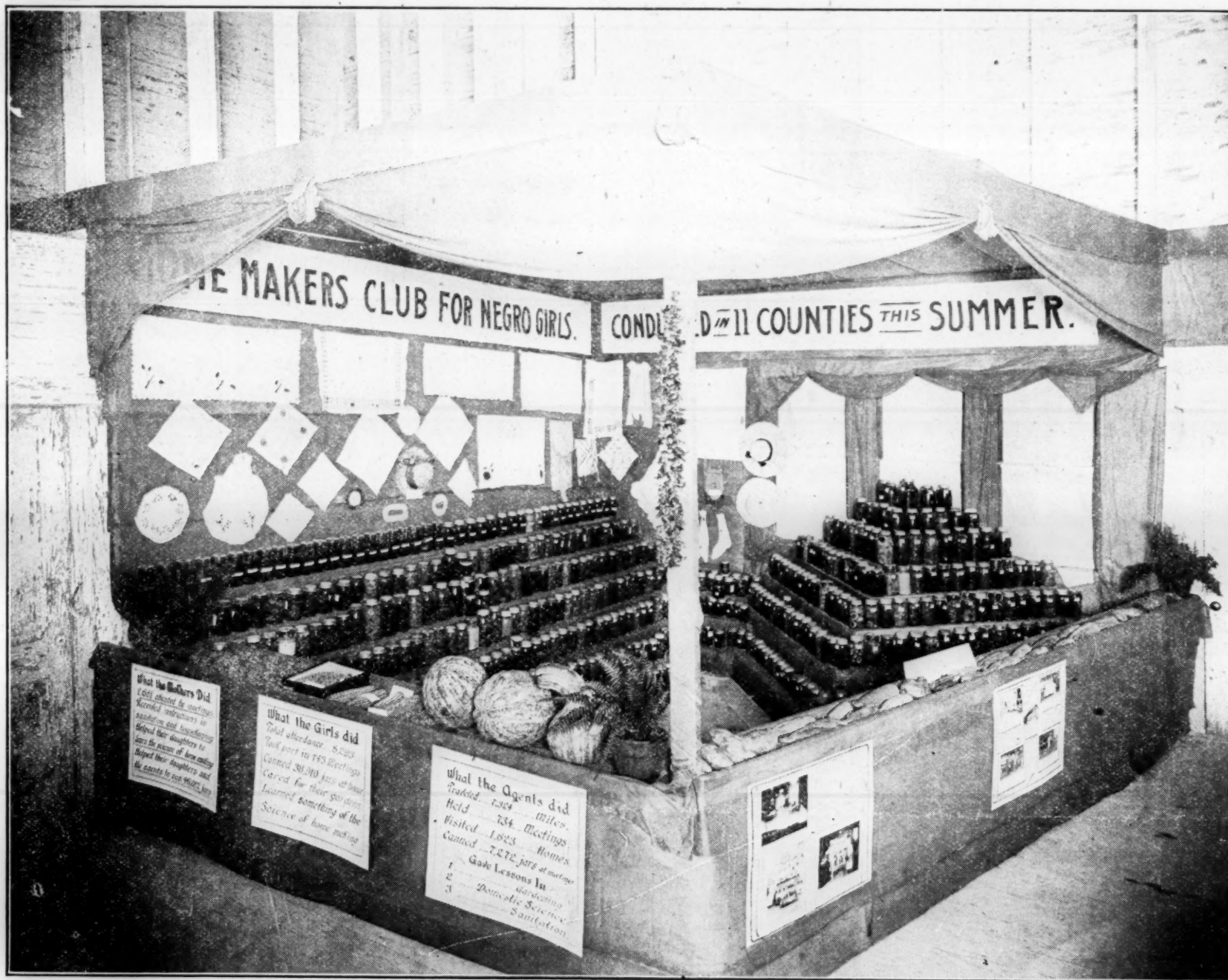
5c Per Copy. \$1.00 Per Year

THANKSGIVING We thank thee, O God, "For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat." We thank the, O thou Desire of all Nations, because thou art unto us "As an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

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ALABAMA NUMBER



"BLUE RIBBON" EXHIBIT

For the Best Display of ALABAMA Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Raised and Canned by Exhibitors. The future Home-Makers Took First-Prize

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

AWARDS TO COLORED EXHIBITORS AT THE FAIR

The following awards of prizes among the numerous Negro exhibitors at the State Exposition were announced by the judges after a busy period of examination:

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT "A"

For the best, largest and most artistically arranged County Agricultural Exhibit—Butler County, \$100; J. R. Wingfield.

For the second best as above—Macon County, \$75; W. A. Tate.

For the third best as above—Elmore County, \$50; H. C. Washington.

For the best, largest and most artistically arranged collective individual exhibit, Sam Harris, \$25.

For the second best as above, P. McQueen, \$15.

For the third best as above, W. L. Williams, \$10.

For the best and largest and most artistically arranged Community Exhibit, Little Zion Community, \$40, S. T. Provo.

For the second best as above, Autaugaville Community, \$20, Anna Howard.

For the third best as above, Big Zion, \$15, P. H. Hurst.

For the best Farmers' Conference Exhibit from any county in the State, \$25, Madison Park.

For the best Farm Demonstration Display on number of cans put up, Barbour County, \$20, M. A. Cefus.

For the second best as above, Montgomery, \$15, M. J. Lewis.

For the third best as above, Lowndes County, \$10, Lula Thomas.

Corn

For the best ten ears of corn, \$5, W. A. Tate.
For the best bushel of oats, \$2, Walker, Green.

For the best bushel of cowpeas, \$2, Henry Wingfield.

For the best bushel of peanuts, \$2, S. T. Provo.

For the best bushel of sweet potatoes, \$2, L. C. Farley.

Vegetables

For the best display of pumpkins, T. M. Campbell, \$5.

For the best display of cushaws, \$3, W. A. Tate.

For the best display of sugar cane, \$1, J. R. Wingfield.

For the best peck of tomatoes, \$2, H. B. Benson.

For the largest watermelon, \$2, A. Sims.

For the best display of Alabama canned fruits and vegetables, raised and canned by exhibitor, \$5, Home-Makers' Club.

Hay

For the best bale of cowpea hay, \$2, G. R. Bridgeforth.

For the best bale of oat hay, \$2, Sam Harris.

For the best bale of Johnson grass hay, \$2, A. Sims.

For the best display of corn fodder, \$2, Sam Harris.

THE NEGRO FARMER

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT "B"

Live Stock

For the best mare and colt, P. H. Hurst, \$5.
For the best filly colt, \$4.

Swine

For the best five head of shoats, \$5, John Woodward.

Poultry

For the best exhibit of six chickens, \$4, J. E. Mims, P. H. Hurst.

For the best trio of chickens, \$2, J. E. Mims.

Mechanical Work

For the best horse collar, \$1.50, Verda Steele.
For the second best horse collar, \$1, H. E. Bell.

For the best half-dozen jars of peaches, \$1, Elliott.

For the best three jars of apples, \$1, Elliott.

For the best half-dozen jars of pears, \$1, C. H. Johnson.

For the best three jars of preserves, \$3, J. R. Wingfield.

For the best gallon of syrup, \$1, S. T. Provo.

For the best half-dozen glasses of jelly, \$1.50, Elliott.

For the second best half-dozen jars of jelly, \$1, J. R. Wingfield.

For the best three jars of pickles, \$1.50, Elliott.

For the best painting of furniture (home work) \$1, I. L. Domus.

For the best display of Alabama canned fruits and vegetables raised and canned by exhibitor, \$3, I. L. Domus.

For the best six home-made hand baskets, \$2, I. L. Domus.

For the best home-made plowstock, \$2, Elie Madison.

For the best home-made basket, \$2, I. L. Domus.

For the second best home-made Basket, \$1, G. F. Floyd.

For the best home-made hand basket, \$1.50.

For the second best home-made basket, \$1, C. H. Johnson.

For the best home-made set of furniture, \$5.

For the best exhibit of home-made harness, \$15, J. C. Jordan.

For the best exhibit of blacksmithing work, \$5, A. Sims.

For the second best home-made set of furniture, \$2.50, John Timothy.

For the second best six home-made hand baskets, C. H. Johnson.

For the best exhibit of mechanical work, William Webb, \$5.

For the best home-made buggy, \$10, R. R. Taylor.

For the best home-made wagon, \$10, A. Sims.

For the best painting of furniture, \$3, F. G. Manly.

For the best specimen of hand sewing and handicraft exhibit, \$20, I. L. Domus.

For the best three jars of beets, \$1.50, Elliott.

For the best half-dozen glasses of jelly, \$1.50, Elliott.

For the best three jars of pickles, \$1.50, S. T. Provo.

For the second best three jars of pickles, \$1, Elliott.

For the best gold cake, \$1.50, Elliott.

For the best silver cake, Lamb, \$1.50.

For the best three loaves of light bread, \$1, Bryant.

For the best dozen rolls, \$1, C. H. Johnson's wife.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

For the best fruit cake, \$1, C. H. Johnson's wife.

For the best pound cake, \$1, Clanton.

For the best candy, \$1, Johnson.

For the best oil painting, \$5.

For the best landscape or farm scene, \$4, H. R. Norris.

Horticulture

For the best three potted plants, A. Howard, \$4.

For the best exhibit of cut flowers, \$5, E. H. Williams.

For the best floral design, \$5, E. H. Williams.

For the second best floral design, \$4, E. H. Williams.

For the third best floral design, \$3, E. H. Williams.

Education

For the best rural elementary school exhibit, \$20, I. L. Domus.

For the second best rural elementary school exhibit, \$15, Centerville, H. D. Davidson.

For the third best rural elementary school exhibit, \$10, Anna Green.

For the best college or university exhibit, \$20, Selma, L. L. Burwell.

For the best secret order exhibit, \$15, wife of G. Wilson.

For the best hospital and nurse training exhibit, \$10, C. H. Johnson.

For the best reformatory and orphan home exhibit, \$10, A. Sims.

Special Premiums

For the best home-made handkerchief, Vivian.

Horse collar, Verda Steele.

Portiere, John Hill.

For the best home-made candy, Johnson.

For the best gallon syrup, S. T. Provo.

For the best home-made basket, R. T. Thomas.

For the best six axe handles, R. T. Thomas.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

For the best jar of blackberries, \$1, A. Sims.

TRAINING HOME-MAKERS IN ALABAMA RURAL SCHOOLS

Alabama, like several other States, has a State Supervisor of Colored rural schools. On the pay roll he is called "Prof. J. L. Sibley," but The Negro Farmer often thinks of him as "One of God's Gentlemen."

Somehow the colored people who meet this young man like him. He doesn't fall over himself expressing his love for colored people. We firmly believe that he loves his own race best, but he impresses one as being thoroughly in earnest in his work, sincere in all he says and does, and—oh well the man was born a gentleman. He's of the type with whom you would be willing to leave an orphan child, fully satisfied that whatever right demanded the child would receive. Such is the type of man who looks after the interests of our colored rural schools.

On the first page of this paper we are printing a picture of the exhibit of the Home-Makers' Club which took one of the first prizes at the Montgomery Fair. This work was all done under Prof. Sibley's department. We wish there was space enough to give the figures which represent the work being done in the rural schools of Alabama and the homes of the pupils who attend them as a result of Prof. Sibley's work. This work, during two months only, caused 46,282 quart jars of fruit and vegetables to be put up—no small result.

The Butler County Exhibit Which Led the State



The exhibit above took the first prize of \$100—capital prize of all—"for the best, largest and most artistically arranged County Agricultural Exhibit." The exhibit was made and arranged by the very wide-awake and progressive principal of the Lomax-Hannon In-

dustrial School of Greenville, Alabama, Prof. J. R. Wingfield. A teacher on this order is worth having in a community and Greenville needs to congratulate itself upon its good fortune in having Prof. Wingfield in its midst.

ALABAMA NOTES FOR THOSE WHO PLAN TO MAKE THEIR HOME WITH US

Principal Crops

The leading crops, in the order of their importance, as judged by value, are: Cotton, \$74,205,000; corn, \$28,677,000; sweet potatoes and yams, \$3,579,000; hay and forage, \$3,357,000; oats, \$2,118,000; peanuts, \$1,491,000; and potatoes, \$884,000. The value of cotton is nearly twice as great as the aggregate value of all other leading crops.

The total acreage of the combined cereals is slightly more than three-fourths that of cotton, and their value about two-fifths as great. The leading cereal is corn, constituting about nine-tenths of the acreage and value of the combined cereals. Of the remaining cereals, oats only are worthy of mention. Among the hay and forage crops, "other tame or cultivated grasses," "grains cut green," and "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" rank in the other named in both acreage and value. These three classes combined make up about three-fourths of the entire crop.

Out of every 100 farmers corn is reported by 87, cotton by 86, sweet potatoes and yams by 45, oats by 20, hay and forage by 17, and peanuts by 14. These six crops cover about 72 per cent of the improved land of the State.

The average value per acre of the combined cereals is \$10.87. Of the important cereals, corn is above this average and oats below it.

The average value per acre of hay and forage is greater by \$3.20 than that of the combined cereals, while that of cotton is almost twice as great, and that of sweet potatoes, and yams nearly five times as great.

Although every county reports cotton to some extent, there is a concentration of its acreage in the counties located about the middle of the southern half of the State. Six of these counties, Montgomery, Dallas, Lowndes, Marengo, Wilcox, and Bullock, together report more than one-fifth of the total acreage. Montgomery County leads with about 157,000 acres, while Dallas County stands second with about 153,000 acres.

Rice, tobacco, and sugar cane are successfully grown, and rice particularly is coming to be an important crop in the southern part of the State. All the vegetables can be raised in the rich soils of Alabama. Asparagus is specially noted in the bulletins of the State Agricultural Department. Orchard fruits including plums, apples, pears, figs, Japan persimmons, and mulberries can be successfully grown in Alabama. Small fruits and berries, especially strawberries, do well. Of the commercial nuts, pecans and English walnuts have been made profitable.

Stock Raising

The values of the various kinds of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as reported in 1910, were: Cattle, \$13,469,626; horses and colts \$13,651,284; mules and mule colts, \$31,577,217; asses and burros, \$143,747; swine, \$4,356,520;

THE "FIRST NEGRO" IN AMERICA—IN THE WORLD—TELLS WHY ALABAMA IS THE "FIRST STATE"

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
November 21, 1914.

Editor The Negro Farmer:

From my point of view, Alabama is the very best State in the Union for both white and colored people to live in.

It has a large variety of the necessities of life. It has plenty of good farming land. It has mineral land, including iron, coal and lime and it has large sections of timber land. Aside from this, it has plenty of sea coast with good fisheries. It has a cold climate in the Northern part, a mild climate in the central part and a warm climate in the Southern part.

Aside from all this, it has a fine type of white people. Here one finds the backbone of Southern aristocracy—a class of people who have always treated the Negro kindly and considerately. There is absence of racial friction or difficulty in this State that is very marked. One finds that a black man who lives an industrious, sober, earnest upright life is given a fair chance.

Alabama, too, has been unusually fortunate in not having the Negro in recent years brought into political discussion. The result is that we have had a class of public men in office that have not stirred up racial friction, as has been true in other States.

There are many other reasons why from my point of view Alabama is the best State in which to live.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

sheep and lambs, \$299,919; goats and kids, \$76,361; poultry, \$1,807,239; bees, \$212,921. The total value of all domestic animals, poultry, and bees was \$65,594,834.

During the 10-year period, 1900-1910, domestic animals, poultry, and bees combined increased in value \$29,489,000, or 81.7 per cent. The greatest absolute and percentage increase occurred in the value of mules, amounting to \$18,473,000, or 141 per cent. Horses, which now slightly exceed cattle in value, show an increase of \$5,745,000, or 72.7 per cent, while cattle increased \$3,676,000, or 37.5 per cent. The value of swine increased \$1,469,000, or 50.9 per cent, and that of poultry, \$398,000, or 28.2 per cent. Cattle are reported by 80.7 per cent of all farms, "dairy cows" by 77.6 per cent, and "other cows" by only 20.6 per cent.

Prices of Farms and Inducements to Settlers

The average value of farm land per acre for the whole State is \$10.46. The average value per acre is highest (\$42.35) in Jefferson County, in the north and central part of the State, in which is located the city of Birmingham. In 33 counties, widely distributed over the State, the average is between \$10 and \$25 per acre, while in the same number of equally widely distributed counties, it is less than \$10 an acre.—Agricultural Opportunities. Bulletin 5, Dept. of Commerce and Labor.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

Progress of Alabama Colored Farmers as Shown by the Montgomery State Fair

The Montgomery State Agricultural Fair has come and gone, but it was such a success and revelation to all, that we are using some press comments about it to show just how progressive Alabama colored farmers really are.

WHAT WHITE PEOPLE THOUGHT OF THE COLORED EXHIBIT

Said the Montgomery Advertiser (white)—

USHERS IN NEGRO BUILDING ARE BUSY

Kept On the Move Explaining Exhibits to Throng of Visitors

Ushers at the Negro Building on the Exposition grounds were kept busy from early morning until late in the afternoon explaining exhibits to hundreds of visitors yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that the exhibits in the Negro Building are the best ever offered by the race.

Visitors poured into the building not only from all parts of the State, but the register in the publicity department shows visitors from Washington, Virginia, New York, Indiana, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Montgomery Rotary Club visited the building and expressed delight with the exhibits.

J. O. Thompson of Birmingham said:

"The exhibit is the best I ever saw and is a great credit to the race."

Frank A. Stone of Bay Minette said: "I think that the exhibit is not only one of the most varied and best at the Fair, but it shows the remarkable progress of the Alabama Negro under the guidance of able and consecrated instructors."

Similar expressions were made by many others.

S. J. Erving of Camden was so much delighted with the exhibit of the Home Makers' Club for Negro Girls, he offered to donate ten acres of ground near Lower Peachtree for the perpetuation of the work. While none of the exhibits was offered for sale, J. M. McLeod of Coy, Ala., was so pleased with a piece of hand sewing he paid \$20 cash for the article and left it on exhibition till the Exposition closes. Mr. McLeod gave also \$5 "for the benefit of the Negro race."

The Progressive Art and Magazine Club of Montgomery, M. J. Lewis, President, and the Centerville Industrial Institute, Bibb County; H. D. Davis, Principal, added their exhibits to the elaborate display. The booth of the Progressive Art and Magazine Club attracted much attention, many visitors offered to purchase some of the fine work in embroidery.

The next day the Advertiser said:

Negro Exhibits Receive General Consideration

Expressions of approval continued yesterday to pour into the Negro headquarters at the

State Exposition. The exhibits in the Negro building are of surpassing excellence, the visitors agree. What W. L. Henderson, agent for the railroads at the fair, wrote on the register of the Negro department is typical of the expressions heard. He said:

"I think your exhibit is one of the best I have seen at any of the agricultural fairs that I have visited this year, and it reflects great credit on the management and the growers as well. If the farmers would follow the example of some of the exhibitors, the problem of hard times would be solved."

And still again the next day the Advertiser remarked:

Negro Building

The Negro Building was again the scene of much activity and interested visiting. The work of Negroes as shown therein is pronounced as a veritable revelation even to those white people who have interestedly followed the development of the race. Every conceivable article that may be made, drawn, manufactured or grown is found in splendid profusion throughout the building, and it is all the work of Negroes—men, women, boys and girls.

FROM COMMENTS OF THE "COLORED ALABAMIAN"

The fair is rendering a great service and should not be discontinued. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Wm. Rakestraw for his tireless efforts in organizing and interesting our people. The management in general deserves great credit for what they have done.

Macon County has the finest and largest exhibit, this being the county where Tuskegee Institute is located. The work of the students in all the mechanical trades and in farming attests to the high excellence of the work done there. Prof. Geo. W. Carver is in charge of the exhibit (with helpers) and they are kept busily explaining.

The exhibit of the Boys' Reform School at Mt. Meigs, in charge of Miss Essie Mosely, draws many eager enquirers. Canned fruits and evidences of what they are learning in the trades abound and there is a finish to their work that gives satisfaction. We have seen no exhibit at the Fair that would seem to give evidence more of what the State can do than the exhibit of the Boys' Reform School.

The Business Development League, Dr. W. T. Watkins, President, has rendered great service in helping to work up proper interest in the Fair. They have shown their willingness to be of the very best service to the community and State and deserve the confidence of the people. The League is showing up to good advantage under Dr. Watkins.

Mr. Sam Harris, out on the Narrow has a fine exhibit from his farm showing what can be done in the way of raising other things than cotton. He has many things raised on his farm to eat and then has 1,000 bushels of corn to sell.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO COLORED EXHIBITORS

Negroes Thank Fair Officials for Courtesy

Speaking for the Negro visitors to the Exposition, the exhibitors and those of his race who worked assiduously and incessantly to make the Exposition a success, Rev. A. F. Owens of Selma University, who had charge of the publicity department at the Negro Building, stated today:

The colored people who attended the Exposition during Fair week, as well as the exhibitors and those who worked hard to make the Exposition a success, desire to thank the management for their encouraging words and courteous treatment at the Exposition.—Montgomery Advertiser.

(Continued on Page Five)

ONE HUNDRED SATISFIED SHIPPERS TELL OUR STORY

We want for our trade at once your SWEET POTATOES, Live Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Country-Cured Hams, Bacon and Peanuts. Between October 15th and January 1st. we will need 100 acres of late Tomatoes, 75 acres of String Beans, and 1,000 Turkeys, (live or dressed).

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Importers of Teas and Coffees

Progress of Alabama Colored Farmers as Shown by the Montgomery State Fair

(Continued From Page Four)

AS SEEN BY "THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO"

NEGRO BUILDING CREDIT TO RACE

Exhibits On Display There Show Work Of Exceptional Merit

The Negro Department of the Alabama State Exposition at Vandiver Park is a revelation of what Alabama Negroes are doing for themselves.

The interior of the Negro Building is tastefully decorated with bunting and flags.

On the first floor are elaborate exhibits from Tuskegee Institute, representing the work of students in the agricultural, mechanical, academic and the girls industrial departments with exhibits from the extension department and the Tuskegee Experiment Station and Division of Research in charge of Prof. George W. Carver. These exhibits cover more than half the first floor.

On the same floor are very large and creditable displays from the Mt. Meigs Reform School for Negro boys, the Lomax-Hannon Industrial School, Greenville, the Home Makers Club for Negro girls, conducted by eleven counties of the State, by J. L. Sibley, State Superintendent of Rural Schools for Negroes, together with an extensive exhibit from Little Zion Community collected by S. Provo and an exhibit from the Greenhouse of E. H. Williams, Montgomery.

The second floor of the building is crowded with an exhibit from the farm of Sam Harris occupying thirty-two feet front, the Big Zion Community, collected by Peter Hurst, Elmore and Lowndes counties, collected by H. C. Washington, Primus McQueen, Montgomery county, covering two booths, Madison Park Community, Alpha Art Club, Montgomery, handmade furniture by John Timothy, Montgomery county, exhibits from Autauga county, Day Street church, Montgomery, Beloit community, Sardis community, Clark School, Selma, Selma University, the Presbyterian Schools at Miller's Ferry, Prairie Institute, Arlington Institute, Canton Bend Institute and Camden Academy. On the same floor are exhibits from the Montgomery Negro Business League and a miscellaneous collection of art work furnished by various persons of Montgomery.

THE ALABAMA COLORED FARMER AND THE SMITH-LEVER AGRICULTURAL FUND

Of those States where Colored people are regarded as a class separate from the main body of citizens, Alabama was the first one to divide the Smith-Lever Agricultural Fund with her colored farmers. This fund was created by the late Congress for the purpose of teach-

ing better methods of farming and home economics to persons who do not go to school.

Not only was Alabama the first State to take this fair and generous step, but thus far it is the only State that has done so, so far as this paper is advised.

Texarkana Board of Trade,
Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., Nov. 11, 1914.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, Editor,
THE NEGRO FARMER,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sir:—

Please accept my thanks for the copy of your very interesting paper of November 7th. It is full of valuable, interesting and informative reading. Not only the farm folk, but the city dweller would be benefited if the paper was a regular visitor to them.

With best wishes for your success,

Very truly yours,

E. H. TOBEY,
Assistant Secretary,
Texarkana Board of Trade.

SCHOOLS GIVING AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION LESS EXTENSIVE THAN AT TUSKEGEE AND NORMAL

The United States Office of Experiment Stations name the following Alabama schools as giving instruction in agriculture, aside from Tuskegee and Normal.

(1) Secondary Institutions

Trinity School, Athens; Industrial High School, Birmingham; Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun; Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Centerville Industrial Institute, Centerville; Corona Normal and Industrial Institute, Corona; Lincoln Normal School Marion; Emerson Normal and Industrial Institute, Mobile, Payne University, and Knox Academy, Selma; Talladega College, Talladega, and Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa. The Snow Hill Institute should have been included in this list.

(2) Elementary Special Schools

Kowaliga Institute, Benson; People's Village School, Mt. Meigs; Lake St. Baptist, Troy, and Mt. Meigs Colored Institute, Waugh.

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Insurance in Force	\$5,000,000
Assets	160,000
Deposited with the Insurance Departments for the protection of its policyholders	120,000

Issues WHOLE LIFE, TWENTY-PAYMENT, and TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT
Policies for \$500 and \$1,000

For further information write C. C. SPAULDING, Vice-President and General Manager

During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by
THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

Saturday, November 21, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

ONE SECRET OF STRENGTH—ONE SECRET OF WEAKNESS

Our stenographer has on her desk one particularly high stack of letters that have come to us from the great State of Georgia. Out of those letters I have read one of the traits that have helped to make the Caucasian great in all of the ages gone—but let me go back to the beginning.

Requests to Colored People

From the office of The Negro Farmer we send out every week hundreds of letters to colored farmers, teachers, professional and business men, asking them to send us some names of colored farmers. Let me explain right here that this is no complaint I am writing, but simply a part of my day's work—a part of my duty to those of my own race under whose eyes these lines will fall.

We understand that men are busy and that it is asking almost too much of our colored friends to request them to put aside duties out of which they get their bread to send us free of charge, the names and addresses of their neighbors. We understand that well, and often feel ashamed of ourselves for asking the favor.

Results

From these hundreds of letters, and they are not all sent to ignorant persons either, we re-

ceive replies from about 3 per cent, and often some of them do not hesitate to tell us what we already know, that is, that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves to ask busy people to favor us in the way mentioned. As I said, we are ashamed before we send the letters; but let's finish the story:

Requests of White Persons

A few weeks ago, without stating my purpose, I addressed some of the busiest white public officials I could find in certain cities and villages in Georgia, and I asked each one to send me some names of white land-owners in his locality who have colored tenants.

Results

I had scarcely finished mailing the last request before the replies began pouring in, and they came until we were almost swamped with names of white land-holders. More than this: The replies must have been sent as soon as my letters were read. I cannot see how else they could have reached me so promptly.

Why?

We use a letter-head which tells at once that the staff of The Negro Farmer are all colored. Whites and blacks know this as soon as they read our letters. How does it happen then, that a colored man's request to other colored men asking for names of a certain class of colored people is practically ignored while a similar request made by that same colored man to white persons for names of other white persons is responded to with such promptness as to occasion genuine surprise?

The Answer

I may go so far wrong in my answer to this question that some of my brother or father editors may find it necessary to set me right; I shall make a trial, at all hazards.

One Secret of Weakness

Making due allowance for all the colored people who are not educated so that the writing of letters is easy and a pleasure—leaving them out entirely and considering those of our own number who can write letters, and good ones, too, we must record the fact that we have not yet learned the lesson of caring for our brother's good.

One farmer has not learned to help all other farmers if he can; one teacher sees no necessity for working to advance the interest of another teacher in an adjoining district; one preacher has not learned that he must be a brother indeed to every other minister; one business man sees no necessity for helping to uphold the standing of another fellow merchant; one professional man does not understand that when his co-worker in another field stumbles that all are hurt by so much.

On the contrary in a large measure each thinks of himself. Each works for himself. Each plans for himself. Each loves only himself. (There are exceptions of course.) As a result, we have a race of units. I go down the street and ask this physician: "What of Dr. A.?" And I get my reply red hot off the bat. "He's a quack." On another corner I ask my minister: "Is not Rev. B. a fine pastor?" "He's a grafter," I am likely to hear. Turning to the professor near me I remark: "There is a fine teacher for you," and I am likely to hear the sarcastic remark that "There's nothing to Professor C." If I go out on the farm and find a colored man who is "making good," and who because of sterling qualities commands the respect of his white neigh-

bors, and remark that the man is a credit to his community, the spiteful remark that "He's a white man's nigger" is likely to be spat into my face, ugly as the phrase is and much as I hate to set it down here.

This is one great element of our weakness; and we must lay it to heart that no great race can be built out of units which are not drawn one to the other.

The Secret of Strength

There are some traits which our white neighbors possess which are not lovable and of which I know they are often ashamed themselves. But the white man, all over the world, has some traits which I heartily admire and before which, in thought, I often stand with uncovered head as my tribute to their beauty and excellence. One of these traits is his race consciousness—race loyalty, that feeling that he belongs to a great race and that he must always be ready to help advance its interests.

Race Loyalty That Hurts

Sometimes this great love of his own race works hardships and unkindness to me and the race to which I belong; but that is simply race loyalty carried too far. If it is kept within reasonable bounds and tempered by the Nazarene's "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," no one need have any fear of the Caucasian's race loyalty, and somehow, I believe that in God's own time, kindness and justice will rest more heavily on the consciences of all races than they have ever done before.

But this is beside the mark. I admire the white man's race loyalty and intense love of his own race, simply because I believe that a race that is in the habit of loving itself has the loving capacity and gives promise that it can be taught to love some one else.

That race love was well illustrated in the immediate replies to my requests for names of white farmers. Each individual addressed very likely said to himself: "I don't know what is wanted with these names, but I think it is for the good of these white farmers, therefore I'll send the names at once." And that's a white man. He loves his race and he believes in team-work.

The Lesson for the Colored "Class"

The Junior Colored Class will take for its next lesson during the next fifty years, Paul's direction to the Galatians (Gal. 6:2)—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." —Isaac Fisher.

A WORD ABOUT THE ALABAMA COLORED FARMER

Alabama has 110,443 Colored farm owners, managers and tenants.

These farmers cultivate 5,091,435 acres of land. Of these acres, 3,563,176 are improved land.

The value of their farm lands increased 107.5 per cent during the period of 1900-1910. The value of their land is \$59,324,679.

In 1900 their land value was but \$29,077,810. The value of their farm buildings is \$14,594,048.

In 1900 it was but \$6,135,440.

Their farm implements and machinery are worth \$3,332,509.

In 1900 they were worth but \$1,928,250.

Their domestic animals, poultry and bees are worth \$20,119,512.

In 1900 they were worth but \$9,776,853.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

THE NEW WAR TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES MADE NECESSARY, IN PART BY THE WAR IN EUROPE

We are indebted to "Wallace's Farmer" for the following digest of the new taxes laid to raise sufficient revenue to run the Government:

"Shortly before adjournment, congress passed the law providing for special taxes necessary to supply the deficiency in government revenue. The most important items are the following:

The adhesive stamp taxes are the ones which in most cases will fall directly on the average citizen. Here they are:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by an association, company or corporation, new issues, \$100 per value, each 5 cents.

Sales or agreements to sell stock, \$100 par value, each 2 cents.

Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each \$100, 1 cent.

Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each \$100, 2 cents.

Bundles shipped by freight and express, 1 cent.

Telegraph and telephone companies, 1 cent on each message over 15 cents.

Senders of telephone or telegraph messages, on each over 15 cents, 1 cent.

Certificates of profits of corporations, etc., and transfers thereof, face value each \$100, 2 cents.

Damage certificates, etc., 25 cents.

Other certificates required by law, 10 cents.

Brokers' notes or memorandums of sale, each 10 cents.

Deeds or realty transfers valued between \$100 and \$500, 50 cents.

Deeds or realty transfers, each additional \$500, 50 cents.

Entry of goods at custom house, \$100 value, 25 cents.

Entry of goods at custom house, not exceeding \$500 value, 50 cents.

Entry of goods at custom house, exceeding \$500 value, \$1.

Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each \$1, one-half of a cent.

Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, each \$1, 1 cent.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports costing less than \$10, \$1.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports, not exceeding \$60, \$3.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports, exceeding \$60, \$5.

Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., vaseline, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in values of 5 cents up to 15 cents, each 5 cents of value, one-eighth of a cent; value from 15 to 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent; each additional 25 cents retail, five-eighths of a cent.

Chewing gum, etc., value less than \$1 a unit, four-tenths of a cent; each additional \$1, four-tenths of a cent.

Voting powers or proxies, 10 cents.

Power to convey real estate, protests, 25 cents.

Palace or parlor car seat or berth, 1 cent.

The principal feature of the law is the tax on beer, which will be \$1.50 a barrel, or 50 cents more than was imposed under the old law.

Bankers, on each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits employed in the business shall pay \$1. This tax applies to any person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank "having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, etc., but savings banks with no capital stock, including postal savings banks, whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of the depositors, are exempt from the tax.

Brokers, \$30; pawnbrokers, \$50; commercial brokers, \$20; custom house brokers, \$10; commission merchants, \$20.

Proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls, where an admission is charged, to be taxed as follows: Where the seating capacity is not more than 250, \$25; seating capacity not more than 500, \$50; seating capacity not more than 800, \$75; seating capacity of more than 800, \$100.

Proprietors of circuses, \$100. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows heretofore enumerated, \$10.

Lecture lyceums (Chautauquas), agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions under the auspices of religious or charitable associations, are exempt from this tax.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco dealers, from \$12 to \$24 per year. Tobacco manufacturers, from \$6 per year up to \$2,496. Cigar manufacturers, from \$3 per year up to \$2,496."

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AND ALABAMA AGRICULTURE

Designedly and "on purpose" the Tuskegee Institute and her great staff of agricultural scientists have received very little "boosting" in The Negro Farmer. The paper was not established for that. Nevertheless, there are some things due Tuskegee and her staff that must be said when one begins talking about agriculture in Alabama, particularly among Negroes.

Tuskegee, through her Farmers' Conferences and other extension work has more profoundly influenced agricultural practices among colored farmers in this State than any other agency since the Civil War. Impartial estimates will give her greater credit than this, but Alabama is under discussion now.

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, the local farmers' conferences, the monthly farmers' institute, the Institute's Short Course in agriculture, the farm demonstration work, Mothers' Meetings, the Russell Settlement, the Ministers' Association, the town night school, Rural school work, and libraries, Rising Star Model School, the post-graduate courses in agriculture and the Department of Research have altogether laid their hands upon the colored men, women and children who till the soil in this State and live on its farms and exerted upon them an influence neither equalled nor

excelled by any other combined agencies in the State.

The graduates and undergraduates of the school, going into Alabama's rural communities carry with them the "Tuskegee idea" of the dignity of toil and immediate salvation through agricultural and other industrial pursuits. Today few Alabama colored young people "turn up their noses" at agriculture.

Saying nothing of a number of scientists who have formerly been part of the Institute agricultural staff, the school stands second to none of the colored institutions in the country as regards its teachers of agriculture. The great chemist, Prof. Geo. W. Carver; the versatile director of the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Geo. R. Bridgeforth, his capable assistant, Prof. Matthew Woods; that most gentlemanly Charles W. Greene, one of the fathers of the Institute's agricultural department and now in charge of the Poultry Division; Professors Thos. N. Cowen, Major W. Brooks, R. S. Pompey, Jos. R. Fugett, O. D. Pyles, Nelson D. Ricks, Louis J. Watkins, J. H. Bias, Jesse J. Jones, Geo. B. Thornton and H. B. Benson make up a distinguished faculty which would do credit to any school, and a student taking his agricultural course under their direction can make "stuff" grow, and that is the final test.

The Smith-Lever Agricultural fund for colored farmers will be administered through the Tuskegee Institute and the A. and M. College at Normal, Alabama.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON—FRIEND OF THE FARMER

Mr. Washington would not care to have the following statement inserted in The Negro Farmer since he is an officer of the paper, but the statement is true, merited, belongs here, and is going in because it ought to.

No head of a school anywhere, this does not except anybody, expends more thought for the development of colored farmers than is true of Mr. Washington. He's always thinking about them. The editor has watched him when he was "off guard" and found that he really believes in the colored farmers and is not shouting agriculture simply because that is a popular thing to preach in the South. He likes to have these humble toilers around him; and if kindness and consideration of persons less fortunate, less well trained in formal conventions and practices are a badge of gentility, Mr. Washington is a gentleman. To say nothing of his attitude toward colored farmers at other times, this man has done the race a splendid service through the Negro Farmers' Conferences by showing the thousands who go to these meetings annually how to treat and be respectful to the farmer.

He is a true friend to these workers. I believe the secret must lie in the fact that he has found that they trust him and believe that he desires their highest good. Prominent men get pretty lonely and discouraged at times, even if they don't show it; and at such times it's soothing to have some one say: "Go ahead! We believe in you!" History teaches that the simple common folk are the ones who usually encourage the world's heroes.

—The Editor.

ALABAMA STATE FAIR

By C. B. Hosmer

Montgomery, Ala.

The great State Exposition closed here on October 17th. It ran from the 12th of October to the 17th, one week. From many view points it was a great success.

One of the most important places on the Fair grounds was the Negro Building, which had all the exhibits of colored farmers, schools, etc. The largest crowd came out the last two days of the Fair. There were about 16,000 people at the Fair grounds on Friday, and on Negro Day, the 17th, there were nearly 6,000 present. The attendance was considered very good, under the circumstances.

Not only farm products of all kinds, but live stock, wagons, buggies, harness, drugs, quilts, fancy work, art pictures and all kinds of manufactured articles were exhibited. Almost every section of Alabama was represented in some definite way with exhibits. The features that attracted special attention were the Home Maker's Club booth, the State Colored Reformatory (of Mt. Meigs, Ala.) the Agricultural Department of Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. Geo. W. Carver's exhibit of clays, color washes, stains, etc. The Home Makers' Canning Club work represented eleven counties in Alabama, and among other things had on hand examples of canned butter and eggs, guaranteed to last two or three years. The Butler County booth captured first prize as a county exhibit. This county was represented by Prof. J. R. Wingfield, Greenville, Ala. Macon County had the largest pumpkin (weight 93 lbs.) shown at the Fair—and that county secured second prize as a county exhibit. The Tuskegee Agricultural exhibit secured the blue ribbon as the best general farm exhibit. Two Southern white gentlemen from Wilcox County contributed handsomely toward Negro education after seeing these various exhibits by colored people. One man promised ten acres of land near Camden, Ala., for a colored school. This great fair was an inspiration to the thousands who visited it, and was pronounced a great success by the people generally.

THE A. & M. COLLEGE AT NORMAL

The Agricultural and Mechanical College for colored people at Normal, Ala., under the splendid leadership of Professor Walter S. Buchanan, a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, who studied agriculture at Tuskegee and at still another school, and who is also a Harvard graduate, is still another school that is doing good work along agricultural lines in Alabama. Prof. P. C. Parks, in charge of the school's agricultural department, is progressive and has the interest of the rural people very much at heart.

The Smith-Lever Agricultural fund for colored farmers will be administered through the Tuskegee Institute and this school.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

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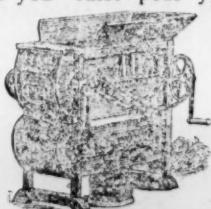
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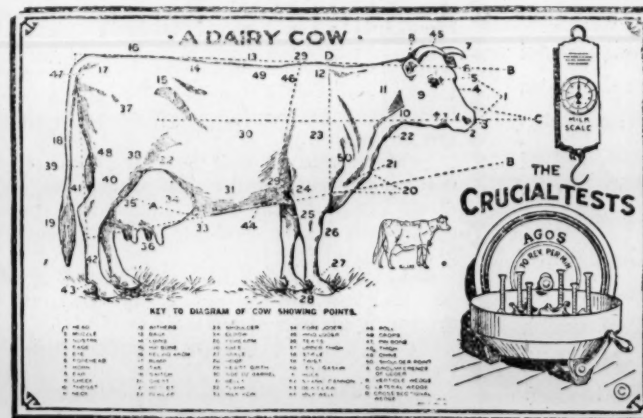
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THE NEGRO FARMER, published in the interest of the Farm, Home and Garden, is earnestly seeking to make the country a better place for colored people to live in.

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THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

DROP COTTON, CURE PELLAGRA

Use Fields to Raise Beans and Peas, Public Health Service Advises South

Washington, Oct. 31.—Efforts of the Treasury Department to get the farmers of the South to diversify crops and turn some of their fields over to some other product than cotton took a new turn yesterday when the public health service in a statement announced that Southern farmers might help to eradicate pellagra by raising beans and peas instead of cotton.

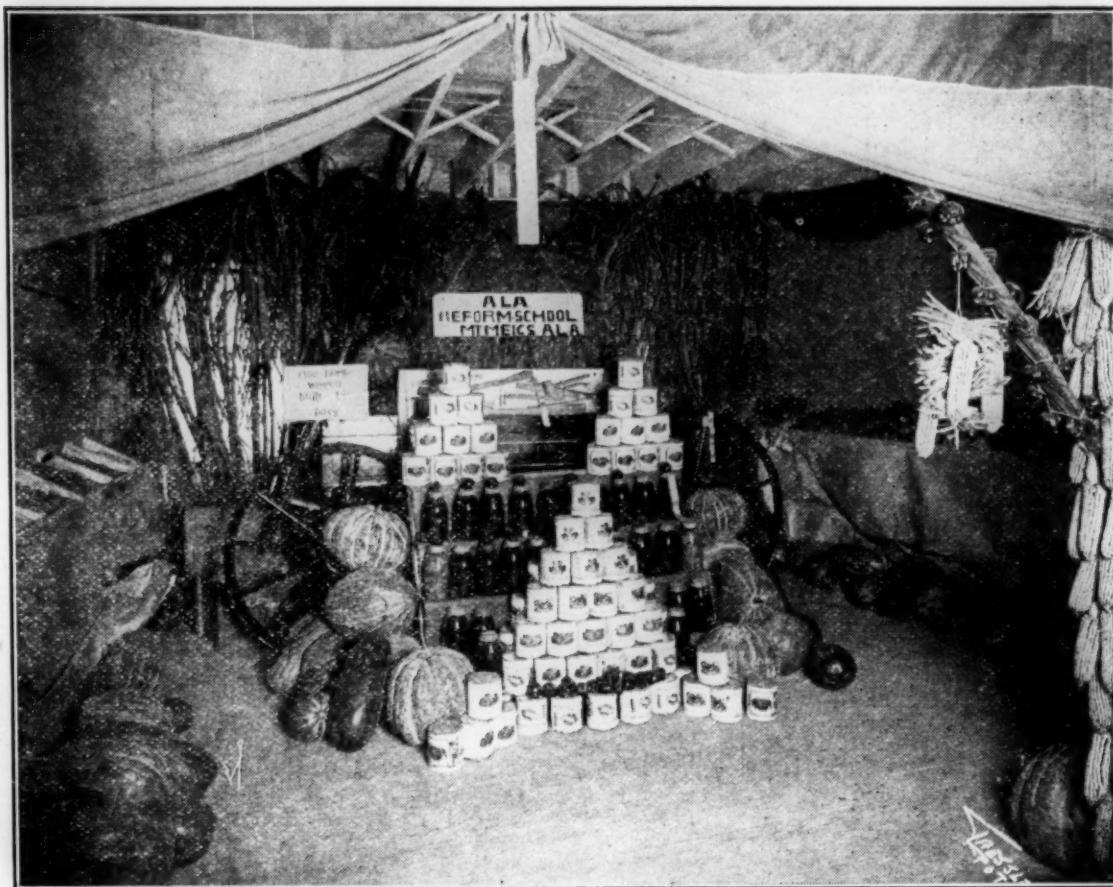
"If you would avoid having pellagra, you must eat an abundance of beans, peas, milk, eggs and lean meat as a part of the regular diet," says the service in a statement issued today through Assistant Secretary Newton. "By using the foods regularly not only may pellagra be cured when the disease is not too far advanced, but prevented. * * *

It appears then that pellagra is but another example of a class of diseases like scurvy which can be prevented and cured by an abundance of food of a proper character; and this fact suggests the advisability of farmers in the South cultivating beans and peas and raising dairy cattle instead of cotton at a time when the market for the latter abroad has been all but destroyed by foreign wars.—Press Dispatch.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1914.—Among the important items transacted at the National Baptist Publishing Board meeting yesterday was the awarding of the 1915 session of the Sunday School Congress to Birmingham, Ala., to be held June 9-14. Close and spirited was the contest between Memphis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New York City, and Birmingham. There were several meetings of the Board with numerous conferences, together with telegraphic communications with some of the cities, before the officials could decide the winner. The result of Birmingham's victory at the conclusion of the meeting was announced by Rev. Henry A. Boyd, the Congress Secretary, who stated that Birmingham had won because she started in time, having allowed her invitation which was extended last year to go over for this year and be repeated for 1915. While the meeting was in session at Beaumont, Texas, last June the Ministers' Conference of Birmingham telegraphed an invitation and then backed it up by a similar one after the adjournment of the Texas meeting.

The meeting in 1915 will be the tenth annual session of this gathering of Sunday-school workers and is expected to draw largely from all sections of the United States. The Beaumont meeting drew from twenty-eight States and had an attendance of about 2,500. It is understood that the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Birmingham, Rev. J. W. Goodgame, president, and Rev. J. D. Kent, secretary, with the Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Association, of which Birmingham is a member, Rev. S. M. Hall, moderator, and the Alabama Baptist State Convention, Rev. J. H. Eason, president, have appointed a committee already to begin work. This committee, having met and organized is as follows: J. W. Goodgame, S. M. Hall, T.

A "First State" in Having a Reform School for Colored Boys



Not only does this picture show the splendid exhibit made by the Reform School for Colored Boys at Mt. Meigs, Alabama, during the Montgomery Agricultural fair, but it calls attention at the same time to the fact that Alabama has a reform school for colored boys.

Those familiar with the steps taken to reform criminals in most of those States which contain large numbers of colored people know that while reformatory measures are generally

taken in the case of white juvenile offenders, few of such States have been willing, thus far, to take any steps for the reformation of young colored offenders preferring to deal with them as with hardened criminals. That Alabama has thought it wise to contribute towards the reformation of her juvenile colored-boy offenders is not only creditable to her heart, but stamps her as one of the progressive States of the Nation.

W. Walker, W. L. Boyd, J. H. Kelly, Chairman and J. D. Kent, Secretary.

The date of the 1915 Congress will be from Wednesday, June 9th, to Monday, June 14th, inclusive. There are eight departments or sections of this Sunday School Movement, which represents twenty-five thousand Sunday schools

and one million five hundred thousand scholars. The officers are Revs. R. H. Boyd, of Nashville, director; C. H. Clark, chairman, and Henry A. Boyd, secretary. In connection with the meeting this year it is announced that the Boy Cadets will hold their second annual encampment.

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The origin and status in slavery of the Free Negro?

About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.

The laws of the several states relating to intermarriage of the races?

How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?

All the above facts and much other new information are given in

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